

Some people never buy books except as Christmas presents, and never read them at any time.—E. W. Howe.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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Violate as few rules as possible. There is a reason for rules; to violate them is dangerous.—E. W. Howe.

TWENTY-FIVE

SENTIMENT FOR PAYNE-ALDRICH SUGAR DUTY IS SUDDEN BOOM

Many Congressmen Favor Plan But Its Enactment is Doubtful

By C. S. ALBERT.

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—A wave of sentiment in favor of restoring the old status to sugar has been developing daily with the influx of congressmen for the first session of the sixty-fourth Congress. The prevailing opinion came as a distinct surprise in all quarters. It was believed that the retention of one cent per pound duty was about the limit of expectation. It is now apparent that much better things are possible, if not highly probable.

A large number of incoming senators and representatives frankly announced themselves as favorable to restoring the Payne-Aldrich act rates on sugar. They said this would give much more revenue from that source and would be simple justice to the cane growers. It was freely predicted that a large majority of votes could easily be obtained for this purpose. The outcome of the proposition may

depend on the president's wishes in the matter. If he believes that the raising of revenue in this direction is preferable to a tax on some other items it will be pushed along through Congress without difficulty. Otherwise, it will be opposed by all but the Republicans and a few members from certain sugar-producing states. The plan to make the retention or restoration permanent did not meet with such general approval, although quite a respectable contingent endorsed the idea. It was contended that such action would help the cane-growers of Louisiana, as otherwise they could not afford to secure new machinery and begin the raising of cane. A temporary and indefinite retention of the one cent duty would be of no assistance to them. This argument will be used for all it is worth during discussion of the sugar problem. It unquestionably will receive the sanction of the Republicans and might win if not opposed too strongly by the administration. It thus happens that sugar is in a position of greater advantage and possibility than when Secretary McAdoo made his announcement that retention of existing rates would be recommended to Congress.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PREMIER ONCE WALKED 600 MILES TO GET WORK

Born in Wales, He Knew No English Until 10 Years Old; Now in Fisher's Place

MELBOURNE, Australia.—William Morris Hughes, who recently became Prime Minister of Australia, consequent upon the assumption of the Commonwealth High Commissioner ship in London by Andrew Fisher, has had a strenuous and picturesque career. He is a Welshman by birth and has just entered upon his 52d year. Until he was about 10 years old he knew but little English, but when he had acquired a better knowledge of that language he became a devoted student to it through the medium of classic works—the Bible, Shakespeare and Dickens, for example. Before he was 20 he was obliged to earn his living as a state school teacher and his health having suffered from the strain, he came to Australia.

This step he took in 1884. For the next 19 years his life was a succession of struggles to find work, keep it and retain his health. He was at various times a boundary rider or ranch hand, a railroad freight station hand, a shed builder, a posthole digger, a vineyard helper, an employe in different capacities on coastwise steamers and a driver, and once he tramped 600 miles to obtain employment, only to be disappointed.

Heard Henry George. An illness finally turned him to seeking his fortune in the city of Sydney, where he had to peddle books, mend umbrellas and do almost anything else which came to hand. At this stage he became a Socialist and a single taxer—the latter from hearing lectures by Henry George, who was then on a tour of Australia, and reading Mr. George's work "Progress and Poverty."

Upon the formation of the Labor party in New South Wales as a separate entity Mr. Hughes threw his whole soul into the movement, and he may quite properly be said to be a founder of the party as it exists in Australia today. He spent three years—1890-93—in organizing the labor and trades-union elements in the then colony and impressing upon them the power which they would wield if they adopted the "solidarity pledge" which he and William A. Holman, now Premier of New South Wales, had originated. This work of organization eventually resulted in the acceptance of the pledge by the laborites—and "solidarity" is the key to the

the Labor party's success at the polls both in state and federal elections and the rule of guidance for the distribution of offices.

Fathered Closing Measure. In 1894 Mr. Hughes was elected a member of the New South Wales legislative assembly and he soon gained a reputation as a trenchant speaker and hard worker. It was during his service in this body that he introduced and had passed the Early Closing Act, the first measure of its kind on record.

In 1901, when the first elections were held for the government of the forthcoming commonwealth—the several Australian colonies having voted to form a federation—Mr. Hughes was elected a member of the House of Representatives by a constituency in Sydney which is composed mostly of wharf laborers. These workmen he had already organized into a union of which he was made the secretary and later on he was instrumental in the formation of the Waterside Workers' Federation, which embraces not only the dockers and the like in that particular quarter of Sydney but those of every other part of the state of New South Wales. Mr. Hughes was created the president of this federation and he has been retained in the office ever since. So popular is he in his electorate that he has been returned to the House without a break.

In First Labor Cabinet. Mr. Hughes was admitted to the bar in 1903 and in 1904 he rose to cabinet rank. This was in Australia's first Labor Ministry—that of J. C. Watson. He was Minister for External Affairs during the short life of the Watson government, but on the Labor party's again coming into power in 1908 he became attorney-general. This position he has held in every successive Labor cabinet and he does not expect to relinquish now that he has become Prime Minister by the action of the Labor caucus; which is to say he will assume the duties of both offices.

Several landmarks in commonwealth legislation are largely due to Mr. Hughes' initiative. Notable among these are federal land taxation and the system of compulsory military training, which has attracted attention in the United States of late. Since the war in Europe emphasized the value of material for munitions he has attacked with characteristic vigor what he called the "German metal ring," with the result that the British government has taken action against a number of firms engaged in the smelting business.

REARS JAPANESE CHILD TO PROVE HER THEORY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Out on the select Main Line round about Villanova, there rushes a big black car in which are seated a richly dressed woman and a wide awake little girl with slanted eyes. The woman is Mrs. William Baeder Adamson, wife of a wealthy manufacturer, and the little girl is Fuji, her Japanese foster mother.

Fuji is more than a wee Japanese of four years. She is the proof of a theory. And the theory—which has been proved to Mrs. Adamson—is that environment is stronger than heredity. Fuji seems to prove the theory. For four years she has lived with Mrs. Adamson, ever since she was born at Stokehall, the Adamson estate in Villanova, where her father was employed. The boy's own father and mother have bought a farm in New Jersey and are busily making enough money so that they, with their other children, may retire to Japan.

MUSKRATS PLENTIFUL

FORT MORGAN, Colo.—Muskrats have become so numerous in the Platte river here and are doing so much damage to irrigation dams in the river that Cal Hawthorne of this place has purchased five traps and established a trapping camp two miles east of here. His first day's catch was 95.

Madras, India, Rich In History and Relics Remembers and Honors Noted Elihu Yale



1. The entrance, Madras Presidency Law College. A splendid type of Mohammedan architecture.
2. The Madras Y. M. C. A. One of the best types of Saracenic architecture in S. India.
3. The Y. M. C. A. Monument, Madras. Tower of Law College in distance.
4. Yale Monument, close view.

By WALDO H. HEINRICH. [Formerly of the Honolulu Y. M. C. A., now in Y. M. C. A. work in Madras, India.]

St. Mary's church (Anglican) in Fort St. George, Madras, is a spot about which center some of the oldest European and English traditions and facts of historic interest in all India. I had the privilege of being shown about there by the rector, Rev. J. H. M. Atkins, and the brief time spent there was full of interest.

In the first place, the church, although said to be the oldest European building standing in India, seems quite modern because of frequent necessary repairs. But it is, rather, contrary to most of the buildings of the English High Church, quite comfortable and cozy looking within. Up over the altar hangs a beautiful picture of the Last Supper, which experts say is the production of a sixteenth century artist now unknown. The basis of judgment is the face of Christ, which is a truly remarkable piece of work, and according to the critics, characteristic of the art of the period mentioned. The picture is said to have been brought by the British from a French church, after the fall of Pondicherry, in 1778, by Sir Hector Monro.

Memorials of the Dead. All about the walls hang memorial carvings and plaques to the memory of the honored and famous dead of Madras. Most of these are done in pure white marble, and many of them are works of rare beauty. In the early days no coat-of-arms as had been older rival in Cambridge, and the matter was of considerable chagrin to

the gallery at the rear of the chapel proves of interest in that it was there in the early days of Madras that Robert Clive and his daughter sat when in attendance at divine worship. Miss Clive is said to have affirmed that it was the hottest place in all India up in that gallery. That fact may in part account for the allotment of that same gallery to the use of the military prisoners today.

Records are interesting. The rector took us to the archives where we saw a few more interesting records. They were contained in a great book, bound in white leather, with the title "Record and Register of the Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1680-1785. St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George." The pages were of finest sheepskin and the records original, although time had tended to obliterate the handwriting in places. The following are a few of interest:—

"19 August, 1689—Children of Job Charnack christened." Job Charnack is the founder of the great city of Calcutta.

Yale Name Appears. "10 January, 1685. Baptism of Ersula, daughter of Elihu and Katherine Yale." Elihu Yale is the man after whom the great American University was named.

"David, son of Elihu and Katherine Yale, born 15 May, 1683."

"Ann, daughter of Elihu and Katherine Yale, christened to Feb. 1682."

"Married: Robert Clive and Margaret Mackenzie, 18 February, 1752."

On yet another page, in the records of the office, and governmental transactions of the government of Madras, during the early days, were the signatures of many notables. Probably the most famous, however, was that of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, written in December of 1798, before he had made his name famous as the conqueror of the world conquer-

or, Napoleon. It seemed odd to get that close in touch with the grand old man of Waterloo.

Before leaving they asked us also to sign in the visitors' book, where we saw the signatures of the present King-Emperor George V. and Queen Mary. They had signed as follows: "George V. January 27, 1906. Victoria Mary." At that time they were Prince and Princess of Wales, under the reign of King Edward, and had visited the old church during their trip to India for the Delhi Durbar. It was indeed most interesting.

Probably the greatest relic of interest to Americans, however, and most especially Yale men, is the large silver plate which is still used in the church every Sunday. It was presented to the church by Elihu Yale, governor of Madras, 1687. Originally it was silver gilt, but now it is a leaden, silver color. It weighs three pounds, two ounces, and is 17 inches in diameter. On one side are the embossed arms of Elihu Yale with the inscription below: "Ex dono Honorabilis Elihu Yale, Armigeri Gubernatoris, Anno 1685." Yale University had during the early days no coat-of-arms as had her older rival in Cambridge, and the matter was of considerable chagrin to

undergraduates and alumni alike. In taking the name of Elihu Yale they were unaware of the fact that he came of a good old family with a considerable heritage of tradition and history. The finding of this coat-of-arms with established identity gave Yale a claim upon a coat-of-arms as well as her older rival at Harvard. Yale tourists in India never fail to see this old plate nor the Yale monument, which I saw later. I have enclosed a photograph of a son of Elihu Yale who died here in India. The plate is set in the wall in the little tunnel-like passage shown in the picture. It reads as follows:

"The Jacob DAVID, Elihu Yale, President of the Board of Civilian Affairs, Madras, 15 May 1684 et obit 25 January Anno 1687/8."

The monument lies in an obscure spot for it is back of the great law college that stands on the Esplanade. An illustration of the entrance of which I am sending you. But Yale men never fail to see these last two relics I have mentioned. India is full of relics, but most seldom does one run on to ones of interest to Americans except indirectly.

ENGLISH QUAKERS WORRIED ABOUT COURSE IN CASE OF CONSCRIPTION

Religion Does Not Allow Them to Fight, and Conscience Battle is Looming

LONDON, England.—For the English Quakers the possibility of conscription in Great Britain offers a very serious problem. It has even been suggested that there is danger of a split in the ranks of the church. A committee from the central organization is now engaged in sounding every male communicant of military age as to his intentions toward the society in the event of conscription.

A circular which has been sent to these possible subjects of conscription by the committee says:

"Whatever the future may have in store for us we are at least faced with the possibility of military or industrial compulsion. Should this actually come about, we assume that Friends will stand fast to their belief in the sanctity of human personality and to the principles of Jesus Christ as they understand them, in the consequences which they may. We must uphold liberty of conscience, a right won by much suffering in the past, and not lightly to be relinquished. In Difficult Position.

"Should Friends in any proposed legislation be faced by a situation which is not extended to other conscientious objectors (as has been the case in the Militia Act), we feel we should be in a difficult position. We should wish to support those outside our membership as far as possible, and some Friends feel it might be right for them to resign their membership to this end.

"This is a practical method which

merits earnest consideration; but it should not be forgotten that it might prevent us serving the Society in other directions, and its desirability must be carefully weighed against the force of the argument that if Quakers are given, and accept, exemption, there is every reason why the convictions of other conscientious objectors should be similarly recognized."

Each recipient of the circular is asked a series of questions as to his intentions "in order that those who wish to stand out in the event of conscription may be able to keep in close touch with the committee for rapid communication of advice and assistance."

RENOUNCES CHURCH TO WED AFTER POPE REFUSES HIS APPEAL

HUTCHINSON, Kan.—A romance which began three years ago came to a climax in the marriage of Harry Williams, a local newspaperman, and Miss Ruth Popperday, daughter of a wealthy Lateran, Pa., grain man, at the home of Williams' uncle, Lieut. Gov. W. E. Morgan of Kansas.

To wed Miss Popperday, Williams, a Catholic, gives up his church. The bride made a special trip to Rome two years ago, it is said, to try to get Williams' marriage to Ciddie Wirt, now Mrs. John Sureschels of Los Angeles, annulled. She failed to get an audience with the pope.

Williams' marriage recalls the romance of four years ago when he married Ciddie Wirt, daughter of a western Kansas cattle king, who decided in Williams' favor after being engaged to Count Hugo Leal of Brazil, by the loss of a coin.

They separated shortly after their marriage and Williams obtained a divorce. Miss Wirt was wed in August to Jack Spreckels, grandson of the California sugar king.

Capt. S. E. Kittelle of the cruiser Maryland has been assigned to the Navy War College at Newport, R. I.

AMERICA! FIRST AND FOREVER!

(A hymn to be sung by naturalized citizens of the United States.) By Kinahan Cornwallis.

America! we bow to Thee alone! Though subjects once of lands across the sea, No more we yield to alien State or throne! We owe allegiance only unto Thee!

America! we glorify thy name! And proud are we Americans to be, Rejoicing in thy grandeur and thy fame—Mighty, Magnificent, Progressive, Free.

Hail! to thy lustrous galaxy of states! The many that are radiant in one, To share whose harvests old world commerce waits, While tireless Progress leads them swiftly on.

Hosannas for these great United States! United less by laws, and wire and rail, Than warm and loyal hearts and buried hates. Grand units of our Great Republic, hail!

Hail! to Columbia's realm, where Plenty reigns, And Nature weds, with bounty in her hands, Across the fertile prairies and the plains—An endless sea-borne throng from other lands!

Hail! Splendid Daughters of our Chosen Land! Whose grace and beauty bear away the palm From rival beauty on each foreign strand, Whose presence kindles love; whose smile is balm!

Hail! to the bright star-spangled flag we love, That typifies our lasting Union! Its stars are like the shining stars above, But—mark!—how close is their communion!

That Flag reflects our glory and our might, With all our vast achievement and renown, And as it flies—what more inspiring sight? We see, in stars and stripes, Columbia's crown!

Hail! the Red, White, and Blue, so near sublime! Forever may that symbol wave on high, And Freedom's emblem—range from clime to clime! With patriotic pride we see it fly!

Prepared for war, yet let us shun its curse, If peace, with honor, we can well maintain, For war is woe, destruction, death, and worse, On all things civilized a blight and stain.

May Fortune ever smile on this fair Land! For which, of yore, the Patriot Fathers fought! Forever may the States united stand! To cap what they, by revolution, wrought!

Hail! to the great and wondrous deeds undone—The Future's greater glory to be gained! Our grandest work has only now begun, Our destiny—behold!—is God ordained!

Here we have pledged our oath, our fortunes cast, And where the treasure is the heart is, too, Yet to our native land Love holds us fast; So to the old love and the new we're true!

"America! First, Last and All the Time!" This undivided loyalty we feel! And with the native born, as one, we chime, While, hand in hand, we seek Columbia's weal!

Columbia! Thou with matchless glory bright! Invincible alike on land and sea! Great in thy splendor, majesty and might, Our love and homage ever are for Thee!

BRITISH LAUGH AT FORD PEACE PLAN

LONDON, Eng.—A request was made in the house of commons by Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, Liberal, that an intimation be sent to Henry Ford and William Jennings Bryan that their proposed peace mission to this country would be "irritating and unwelcome" at the present time.

Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, replied that as the passports of the members of the peace mission only had been issued for neutral countries, the contingency contemplated by Sir Edwin did not arise.

A rapid bombardment of questions came from different parts of the house. Members declared that as "these people left America amid a storm of ridicule," the under secretary should convey to them, in whatever neutral country they find themselves, the intimation that they are not wanted here at any time. Lord Robert Cecil parried the questions, saying: "Speaking for myself, I think it

SUGAR SHORTAGE MAY LAST WELL INTO JANUARY

Nevers & Callaghan Report Deals in New York Indicating Real Scarcity of Raws

That the Cuban contraband is late starting grinding, and face a lack of tonnage which may cause a supply shortage to refiners until well into January, is the gist of the weekly Sugar Market Review issued December 3 by Nevers & Callaghan of 99 Wall street, New York. Their market review follows, in part:

"Early in the week, when the market showed evidences of being bare of Cubas for prompt shipment, a refiner found it necessary to pay 5.02c basis 96 deg. ex-store to secure 29,000 bags of Cubas to fill in a gap in melting supplies. This sale established an advance of 3-16c in the spot quotation for raws and stimulated an unexpected demand for refined which, although moderate, was sufficient in volume to cause refiners to become more interested in nearby supplies, and such small parcels of Cubas as appeared for early December clearance were readily taken at 4c basis 96 deg. c. & f. The purchases also included some Philippine Contrabands from store at 5.02c basis 96 deg.

"These sales cleaned up the offerings in prompt positions at this level and after an output refiner had paid 4c basis 96 deg. c. & f. for a small cargo of Cubas for all December shipment, local refiners in need of immediate melting supplies to tide them over on account of delays in their arrivals, were compelled to pay 5.14c basis 96 deg. for several parcels from store and the equivalent price of 4.18c basis 96 deg. c. & f. for the few small lots of Cubas that were offered from day to day at this basis. Finally, when no more store sugars were available at former prices and it had been clearly demonstrated by the scarcity of offerings for prompt shipment that there remained but a very unimportant quantity of old crop Cubas yet to be sold, a refiner paid 4.31c basis 96 deg. c. & f. for 4000 bags Cubas for prompt shipment, advancing the spot quotation to 5.20c.

"The above sales of spot and nearby sugars, caused sellers of new crop Cubas, who were already cautiously offering on account of scarcity of tonnage and high freight rates, to advance their asking prices and when refiners began to show an interest in January and February shipment sugars at prices that were being asked last week, they found none available except at higher prices. After small sales of Cubas for first half January shipment at 3.12c basis 96 deg. c. & f. to an output refiner and a speculator, local refiners actively entered the market and paid 3.54c basis 96 deg. c. & f. for about 50,000 bags Cubas for first half January clearance, 3.12c basis 96 deg. c. & f. for about 125,000 to 150,000 bags Cubas for straight January shipment and clearance and 3.38c basis 96 deg. c. & f. for about 100,000 bags Cubas for first half February clearance. This buying cleaned up all the offerings at this price of sugars in these positions.

"There was also reported during the week sales of about 50,000 bags Cubas for March loading to Europe at 2.90c basis 96 deg. c. & f. Cuba, and sales of about 15,000 tons of Philippine Muscovados from store and about 2,85c basis 88 deg. The meager stocks of raws held here and in Cuba, in force higher prices to be paid to meet urgent melting requirements until new crop Cuba sugars begin to arrive in sufficient volume to relieve the stringency. As only two Centrals are so far reported as grinding in Cuba and only a few more are ready to start the coming week, this would preclude a rather late start of general grinding operations and with a considerable quantity of the early production already sold for shipment to Europe, it seems safe to expect a continuation of supply shortage here until well up into January.

"The activity in raws was reflected in the market for Granulated, and when the trade began to place orders in a moderate way at 6c less 2 per cent to anticipate their requirements until the first of the year, the Federal S. R. Co. and Warner S. R. Co. advanced their list price for refined to 6.15c less 2 per cent and were firm at that advance. Other refiners were unchanged and accepted a full amount of new business at 6c less 2 per cent, at this price not accepting all orders for prompt shipment."

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Tramway lines in Seattle, Tacoma and Bellingham, for their annual reports to the state public service commission, say that operation of jitney busses resulted in a loss during the year of \$1,350,000 from the companies, 3,000,000 fares having been diverted to Seattle. The jitney competition caused a decrease of \$361,000 in the net railway revenues of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power company.

would be in the highest degree undignified for the government of this country to send any intimation to a lot of ladies and gentlemen who, whatever their merits may be, are of no particular importance."

"Discussion of the subject closed in laughter aroused by Will Crooks, Labor member for Woolwich, who asked: 'If they have the right of asylum here, can we certify them to be insane?'"

MIGHTY ARMY OF WOMEN TAKING MEN'S PLACES

LONDON, Eng.—Women are to take the place of 150,000 clerks employed by the government, who will be released for active service. Preference will be given to the wives and sisters of the recruits in filling the vacancies. There are over 300,000 government clerks employed in England and Wales alone who are of military age, but part of them are physically unfit for the army and others have a specialized knowledge of their work that makes them invaluable in their departments.

The women clerks, after a short training course, will receive the wages of the men whose places they take. Classes for training in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and clerical methods have already been formed in London, Manchester and other cities. Wounded soldiers and sailors discharged as unfit for further service are also preparing themselves for work as government clerks in large numbers.

Keep Your EYE ON the ADS